

Doc. No. 219P (58)

Page 1

Br. Ex. 86

THE AMERICAN EMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE  
JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (UCAKI)

Excerpt.

No. 975

TOKYO, June 28, 1938.

EXCELLENCY: Acting under instructions from my Government I have the honor formally to protest an unwarranted attack on June 15, 1938, by Japanese airplanes upon the American Southern Baptist Mission at Pingtu, Shantung, which resulted in placing the lives of two hundred school children and seven American missionaries in grave jeopardy and in wounding other noncombatants, and which inflicted extensive damage upon American property.

. . . . .

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, 604

980 219 P (58)

駐日アメリカ大使(グレイ) / GREW / ヨリ  
日本外務大臣(宇垣氏)ニ呈スル書簡抜萃  
第九七五号 東京ニ

一九三三年(昭和十三年)六月二十八日

閣下 本國政府、指令ニ基キ一九三三年(昭和十三年)六月十五日  
日本飛行機数機山東省平度所在、米國南バプテスト教會ニ  
ツツシ、不法攻撃ニ対シ正當ニ抗議スル先聲ヲ有シ候右、陸軍  
ニ百名並ニ米國人宣教師七名、生命ヲ重大ニ危険、前ニ  
暴露シ且他、非戦闘員若干ヲ傷ケ更ニ米國人所有財産  
ニ大規模ノ損害ヲ與ヘル結果ト相成申候

ジョセフ・C・グレイ  
/ JOSEPH C. GREW /  
(外務閣外 一六四)

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Br. Ex. 87

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE  
JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (UGAKI)

Excerpt.

TOKYO, August 16, 1938.

No. 1026

. . . . .

I am directed to make comprehensive and emphatic representations to the appropriate Japanese authorities through Your Excellency, recalling succinctly the essential facts and circumstances of the attacks of these American mission properties at Wuchang, and to point out that notwithstanding the fact that the mission properties have been marked on maps delivered by the American Consul General at Shanghai to the Japanese authorities the mission properties under reference have been bombed no less than seven times since July 6 last, and particularly to emphasize the fact that in the course of these attacks American lives have been directly imperilled.

. . . . .

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, p. 619



Doc 219P(59)

在日アメリカ大使(クルー) / Grew / 日本  
外務大臣(宇垣) /

抜萃

第一〇二六号

昭和十三年(一九三八年)八月十六日  
余、武昌ニ於ケル一軍事アメリカ布教團、財産ニ  
對スル攻撃ニ関スル主要事実及ビ状態ヲ通シテ  
起シ、包括的強硬申入シ、閣下ヲ通シテ適事ナ  
ル日本當局ニナスコトヲ、又、布教團、財産ハ上海  
ノアメリカ總領事ニヨツテ地圖ニ印ヲケテ日本  
當局ニ手交サシタト云フ事實アリモ拘ラズ、  
前掲布教團、財産ガ去ル七月六日以來、同以  
上爆撃サシタト云フコトヲ指摘シ、且、之等、同以  
上、間接ニアメリカ人、生命ハ直接ニ危険ニ  
サシタト云フコトヲ特ニ強調スルヤウニ余、指示  
ヲ又ケテサル

「ジョー・ルー・グー」

/ JOSEPH C. GREW /  
外國關係 I. P 619

E. 1982

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Page 1

Br. Ex. 88

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF  
STATE ON AUGUST 26, 1938

Excerpt.

. . . . .

EXCELLENCY: Acting under instructions, I have the honor on behalf of my Government to protest to Your Excellency against the unwarranted attack on August 24, 1938, near Lacao, by Japanese airplanes upon a commercial airplane operated by the China National Aviation Corporation resulting in the total destruction of the commercial airplane, the loss of the lives of a number of noncombatant passengers, and the endangering of the life of the American pilot.

. . . . .

(Signed) JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, p. 619  
at p. 620

Doc 219P (60)

一九三八年／昭和十三年／八月二十六日國務省發行  
新聞記事  
抜萃

閣下訓令に基き本使は本國政府を代表し  
一九三八年／昭和十三年／八月二十四日日本飛行機  
が澳門附近に於て支那國民飛行會社の管理機  
械の商用飛行機に對し不法攻撃をなすし、  
の商用飛行機を完全に破壊し、多数の非  
戰鬥乗客の生命も奪ひ、米國機士を生  
命を危殆ならしめたことに關し閣下に抗議  
を申込むものなり

(署名) ジョー・セフ・グリー

外國關係 / JOSEPH C. GREW /  
ち一九頁  
ち二〇頁



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Br. Ex. 89

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO  
THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ARITA)

Excerpt.

No. 1105

TOKYO, October 31, 1938.

EXCELLENCY, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that information has reached me that property belonging to the Lutheran Brethren Mission at Tungpeh, Honan, was bombed by Japanese airplanes on October 24, 1938, which action resulted in the death of the American national, Phoebe Nyhus, aged three years, and in the wounding of two other American nationals, her mother, Mrs. Arthur E. Nyhus, and her sister, Ruth Nyhus, aged eight years. The building which was the object of the attack was destroyed.

. . . . .

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, pp. 627-628





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Page 1

Br. Ex. 117

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW) TO  
THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ARITA)

Excerpt.

No. 1111

TOKYO, November 7, 1938

YOUR EXCELLENCY: In the note No. 1076 of October 6, 1938, which I had the honor to address to Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor, mention was made, among other points, of the exclusion from the lower reaches of the Yangtze River of American and other non-Japanese shipping although Japanese merchant vessels are carrying Japanese merchandise between Shanghai and Nanking, to the exclusion of merchandise of other countries. I pointed out to His Excellency Prince Konoye that this treatment of American shipping and commerce, as well as the treatment by Japanese authorities of other American interests in China, not only violates American rights but is in direct contravention of assurances repeatedly affirmed by the Japanese Government to the American Government that the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in China would be supported by the Japanese Government.

. . . . .

Foreign Relations I, p. 794

wp 984  
219 P (83)

駐日米國公使(グー) / GREW / より日本外務大臣(有田)に宛てたる書翰 / 抜萃

第二二二號

一九三八年 / 昭和十三年 / 十月七日、東京に於て。

閣下、本使が閣下の前任者 / 前公使大臣 / に宛てたる一九三八年 / 昭和十三年 / 十月六日附第一〇七六號書簡に特に日本商船が他國の商品の輸送を拒絶し、日本商商品等のみを上海・南京間に輸送し居るにも拘らず、アメリカ及他國の日本以外の船舶が揚子江下流域に航行することを禁じてゐることを述べたり。

本使はまた、米國船舶の航行及商品に對するこの取扱並に支那に於ける米國の他の權益に對する日本當局の取扱は單に米國の權益を侵害するのみならず日本政府が米國政府に對し、支那に於ける門戸開放機會均等の原則は日本政府により嚴守せらるべしといふ屢々確言せる保証に完全に違反せるものなることを近衛公閣下に指摘し置きたり。

外國關係一 七九四頁

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Bl. Lx. 92

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN (GREW)  
TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS (ARITA)

Excerpts

No. 1230

TOKYO, March 30, 1939.

EXCELLENCY: Acting under instructions, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government formally and emphatically protests the continued disregard by the Japanese military forces of American lives and property in China.

In this connection I am directed to invite the attention of the Japanese Government to the ever lengthening list of instances in which, as a result of air raids by the Japanese forces, American properties, although clearly marked and the location thereof previously reported with accompanying maps to the Japanese authorities, have been damaged and in some cases destroyed.

. . . . .

An outstanding example of the instances to which my Government refers is the recent bombing of the American Lutheran Mission at Tungpeh which resulted in death or grave injury to certain members of the Nyhus family. Twenty-eight of the attacks upon American property reported to the Japanese Government since the beginning of this year include three bombings on November 13, 14, and 18, 1938, of property of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Teiping; bombing of the Peniel Missionary Home at Sai Nam, Kwangtung, in June 1938 and again on October 22, 1938; bombing on October 3 and 5, 1938, of property of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company at Nanchang; bombing on December 24 and again five days later on December 29, 1938, of buildings of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Kweilin, which resulted in the killing and wounding of members of the staff of the mission and refugees therein; the bombing on December 29, 1938, of the American Southern Baptist Mission hospital, also at Kweilin, and the bombing on December 29, 1938, of the American Southern Baptist Mission at Shiuchow. Further bombings occurred on January 10, 1939, which resulted in the demolition of and damage to buildings belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Shasi, Hupeh; on November 13 and November 23, 1938, and again on January 12, 1939, which resulted in the destruction of hospital and residence buildings belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission, North, at Hongyang, Hunan; on



Br. Ex. 92

January 15, which resulted in serious damage to the property of the Sutoh Girls' School of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission at Chungking; on January 23, which resulted in damage to the American Church Mission at Kuling; on February 4, which resulted in damage to property belonging to the Werner G. Smith Company at Wanhsien; on February 22, which resulted in damage to the hospital of the Covenant Missionary Society at Kingmen; on February 25 which resulted in damage to the American Catholic Mission at Loting, and the serious wounding of Father Kennelly; on March 8, which resulted in damage to two compounds of the American Church Mission at Ichang, bombed in separate raids; and again on March 14, which resulted in damage to the St. James School property of the same mission at Ichang; on March 17, when the American Southern Baptist hospital at Chengchow was bombed twice, causing six casualties; again on March 19, when this same property was bombed for the seventh time since February 1938; on March 20, resulting in serious damage to property of the Covenant Missionary Society at Siangyang, Hupeh, and to the Sanch Bible School premises of the Lutheran United Mission at Fenchang, Hupeh.

. . . . .

JOSEPH C. GREW

Foreign Relations I, pp. 643-645

64985  
doc 219P (62)

日本駐米大使(Grav)より日本外務省(外務省)に  
抄録 第一二三〇號

一九三九年三月三〇日 東京ニ於テ

拝啓 本使ハ本國政府ガ日在軍隊支那ニ於テアメリカ人  
生命財産ヲ引續キテ無視ニ対シ正式ニ且ツ強調シテ抗議スル  
旨ヲ其訓令ニ遵ヒテ付テ是ヲ閣下ニ告グルノ光榮ヲ有ス候

此事ニ関聯シ本使ハ日本軍ノ空襲ノ結果トシテ明瞭ニ標  
識セテ且ツソノ所任ハ米洲並ニ地圖ニヨリテ隊ヲ日本軍ノ電  
通報アリタル所ノアメリカ人ノ財産ガ損害ヲ受メ或場合ニ  
全壊ニ及ビテ事例ノ利益ニ增長シテハ當ニシキ日在政  
府ノ注意ヲ喚起致ス様指令セウ候

本國政府ノ引例ニ事ハ春明寺一例ノ桐柏ニ社ニ記スル  
テラニツクコソ / American Lutheran mission at Tung  
keh / ニ於テ此時爆撃ニシテ「ラス」ニ隊 / Myhus / ニ於テ  
若干ノ死者及重傷者ヲ生ジタル事ニ候

本寺始メ以来日本政府ニ通報セラルルアメリカ人財産ニ於テ毀  
ラレタ爆撃ハ既ニ二十八例ヲ算シ候 即チ一九三八年十一月十三日  
本寺所任「ラス」ニ社ニ記スル「ラス」ニ社ニ記スル

and Missionary Alliance at Taiping / 所有財産ニ於テ爆  
撃ノ同時十二月十四日及十五日廣東省西寧ニ於テ  
「ラス」 / Peniel Missionary Home at Sai Nam, Kwantung /

爆撃ノ同時十二月十四日及十五日南寧ニ於テ  
「ラス」 / Standard Vacuum Oil Company at Nanchang /

所有財産爆撃ノ同時十二月十四日及十五日南昌ニ於テ  
「ラス」

doc 219P (52)

桂林所仕「クリスチヤン・エーゼー・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」/ Christian and  
Missionary Alliance at Kweilin / 建築物ニ對シテ行ハル爆撃  
職員及避難民ニ死傷ヲ生シタル爆撃、十二月二十九日同

桂林所仕「アメリカン・サザン・バプティスト・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」病院 / American  
Southern Baptist Mission Hospital at Kweilin / 爆撃  
十二月二十九日、韶州所仕「アメリカン・サザン・バプティスト・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」/ American

Southern Baptist Mission at Shingchow / 爆撃、更に爆  
撃、一九三九年十二月十日、湖北省沙市所仕「エヴァンゲリカル・ルザン・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」

所屬建築物、魔藏及破損ヲ來ル爆撃、一九三九年十二月十三日、二十三日  
及一九三九年十二月二十二日、湖北省陽明所仕「アメリカン・バプティスト・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」

American Presbyterian Mission, North  
at Idengyang, Hunan / 所屬病院及住宅一破損ヲ來ル、十二月  
十五日、湖南省衡陽所仕「アメリカン・バプティスト・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」に屬スル

SUTEH 女子校 / Suteh Girls' School of the American Methodist  
Episcopal Mission at Chungking / 所屬建築物、二重大に破損  
ヲ生ジ、十二月十三日、湖北省重慶所仕「アメリカン・メソヂスト・エプスコパル・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」/ American

Church Mission at Kuling / 破損ヲ加ヘ、十二月  
十五日、安徽省歙縣所仕「ワーナー・G・スミス・アンド・カンパニー・オブ・ワンクス」/ Warner G.  
Smith and Co. of Wankhsian / 所屬財産ニ損害ヲ及ボス、十二月

二十日、湖北省漢口所仕「コヴェンツ・ミシヨナリ・ソサエティ」/ Covent  
Missionary Society at Kingmen / 病院ニ損害ヲ及ボス、十二月  
二十日、湖北省漢口所仕「アメリカン・カトリック・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」/ American

Catholic Mission at Loting / 損害ヲ及ボス、十二月  
二十日、湖北省漢口所仕「ケネルリ」/ Kennelly / 十二月  
二十日、湖北省漢口所仕「アメリカン・チャーチ・ミシヨナリ・アソシエーション」/ American Church Mission at Ichang /



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ノ所有地ニ佃所ニ別佃ノ定額ヲ加ヘテ損害ヲ致シタルモノ更ニ三月  
十四日同ノ自島ノ同ノシヨノ、ヤイトジェーナス校/St. James School/  
財産ニ損害ヲ加ヘタルモノ、三月十七日鄭州所在アメリカンカシパニク  
トノシヨノ/American Southern Baptist Mission Hospital/  
病院が二回爆撃ヲ受ケタル際ニ被害者六人ニ及ビ更ニ三月十九日  
該財産ハ九三ノ事三月以來七回且、爆撃ヲ受ケタル、三月二十日湖北  
襄陽所在カシパニクノシヨノ、ノナヒト/Covent Missionary  
Society at Siangyang Hupoh/、財産並ニ湖北防城所在ニテ、  
ノナヒトノシヨノ/Lutheran United Mission at Fancheng  
Hupoh/ノナヒト - Santeh 駐在自島校ノ地内ニ重大ナル損害ヲ  
蒙リタル。

x x x  
ジョセフ・グー・グロウ  
Joseph G. Grew

(海外関係本、六四三—六四四頁)

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Br. Ex. 118

Page 1.

ORAL STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR  
IN JAPAN (GREW) TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER  
FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (ARITA), NOVEMBER 21,  
1938.

Excerpts.

. . . . .

Your Excellency has discussed the question of the "exploitation" of China and spheres of influence therein. I think Your Excellency will agree with me that the historical record shows clearly that the United States of America has never attempted to "exploit" China or to acquire any "sphere of influence" whatever in that country. Our desire always has been and is today to avoid spheres of influence and exploitation by or in any one country.

Our interpretation of the Open Door is totally contrary to those principles. The principle of equality of commercial opportunity has been a fundamental principle of the foreign policy of the United States ever since our country came into existence. The treaties relating to the Far East to which the United States is a party and in which provisions relating to that principle appear were in all instances concluded with a view to decreasing and avoiding frictions which had developed in or which might develop in international contacts in that area.

. . . . .

There can be no doubt that owing to Japan's actions and policies in China there is good reason why both Your Excellency and I should be disturbed with regard to the developing situation in Japanese-American relations. For my part I am more disturbed at present than I have been for a long time and it seems to me that whatever may result from our future conversations and negotiations Japan should now without further delay proceed to take the obvious steps to prevent those relations from steadily deteriorating.

. . . . .

Another obvious step of prime importance on the part of the Japanese authorities would be forthwith to cease the bombings of and other interference with American mission and other property in areas far removed from military or naval operations.

Such unwarrantable acts are taking place constantly, the reports of which are daily pouring into our Embassy. The plea that these outrages are accidental is obviously untenable in view of the volume and constancy of these depredations which recently have involved not only the loss of American property but the loss of American life, and the desecration of our flag.

. . . . .

Foreign Relations I, p. 898 at  
pp. 809-811



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No 1

日本駐米大使グー／GREW／ヨリ  
日本外務大臣(有田)へ、口頭申入  
一九三八年(昭和十三年)十一月廿一日

按 萃

閣下ハ支那、『搾取』(エクスプロイテーション)ト其  
内ニ於ル勢力圏、問題ニ関シテ論ぜうしタリ。予ハ  
閣下ガアメリカ合衆國ハ未ダ嘗テ支那ヲ『搾取』  
(エクスプロイト)セニト試ミ、或ハ同國內ニ『勢力圏』ヲ  
扶植セトミタル事決ミテ之無キコトハ歴史的記  
録、明クニ示ス所ナルコトニ関シテハ予ト同意見ナリ  
ト思考ス。我等、願フ所ハ從來ト雖モマダ今ニ於  
テモ孰シ、一國ニヨリテモ、亦孰シ、國ノ内ニ於テモ  
勢力圏或ハ『搾取』等ノ辭ケラレシム事ナリ。  
我等、解スル門戸開放トハ亦述、如キ主義ト  
全然相反スルモノナリ。商業上、機會均等主義  
ハ合衆國建國以來對外政策、一、根本原理  
ニシテ合衆國、関與スル極東ニ係ル諸條約  
並ニ此原則ニ関スル條項、現ハル所凡テ、場合  
ニ於テ該地域内ニ於ケル國際的接觸ニ於テ  
既ニ生起シ、若クハ生起スル事アルベカリニ摩擦  
ヲ減却シ回避スル爲ニ締結セうしタリトモナリ。

x x x x x

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支那ニ於ケル日本ノ行動ト政策ノ為何故ニ閣下ト  
予トガ日本關係ニ於ケル情勢ノ發展ニ関シテ其ニ憂  
慮致シアルカニ就キテハ充分ノ理由アルコト疑無キ所  
ナリ。

予ニ取リテ既往多年ニ比シ今日取モ憂慮ヲ深  
ク致ス次第ニ至リ予ノ見ル所ヲ以テスレバ今後ニ於テ  
互ノ間ノ會談交渉ヨリ如何ナル結果が生起スルニ  
至ルトモ日本ハ今ヤ是等ノ關係ガ益々惡化スル事ヲ  
防止スル爲此ニ猶豫ナク明白ナル處置ヲ爲スルコト  
ヲ要スルモノト思考ス。

日本ノ官憲ノ側ニ於ル取モ重要ナル今一ツノ處置トシテハ陸海軍  
作戰區域ヨリ遠ク隔リタル地域ニ於ケル米國ノミツミヨシ其他ノ資産  
ニ對シテ直ニ爆撃其他ノ干涉ヲ停止スル事ナルヘシ然ルニ斯  
如キ不法行為ノ斷ニ生起シテアリテ其報告ハ大使館ニ日々往達  
セラレツアル是等ノ暴行ハ不慮ノ過失ナリト辯解ハ其暴威  
ノ規模ト不測ノ生起ニヨリテ殊ニ近來ハ其損害雲ガ米國ノ資産  
ノ喪失止ミテ米國ノ生命ノ喪失及ビ我ガ國旗ノ冒瀆ニ至リ  
於テ明白ニ支持ニ得ザルモノナリ

外國關係 第一卷

九八頁

九八頁  
一二頁

石

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Br. Ex. 71

MEMORANDUM BY THE COUNSELLOR OF EMBASSY IN JAPAN (DOOMAN)

(TOKYO,) November 19, 1938.

Excerpt.

. . . . .

Mr. Arita went on to say that there prevails a widespread feeling that the Japanese Government has now adopted a new policy--one of closing the open door in China. There had, in fact, been no change in policy. His several predecessors had on several occasions given assurances to the American, British, and other representatives in Tokyo that Japan would respect the principle of the open door. As a matter of fact, those assurances were not intended to be unconditional, for the reason that the time had passed when Japan could give an unqualified undertaking to respect the open door in China. He was not implying that his predecessors had given the assurances in bad faith; on the contrary, he felt certain that they were acting in the best of faith, but what they were attempting to do was to reconcile the principle of the open door with Japan's actual needs and objectives, and that could not be done. As he had previously explained, those objectives are to provide Japan with a market secure against any possible threat of economic sanctions and to acquire safe sources of necessary raw materials; but within those limits Japan was prepared to guarantee equality of opportunity. There would be given full consideration to those enterprises conducted by foreigners other than Japanese which would in no way conflict with or obstruct the carrying out of these primary objectives, and with respect to those enterprises, whether industrial, commercial, or financial, the Japanese Government was fully prepared to give unqualified guarantees. But with regard to other undertakings which overlapped the Japanese economic defense plans, it was no longer possible for Japan to extend any such guarantee. When he came into office, he decided that it would be mischievous as well as useless to attempt to reconcile the principle of the open door, as understood in the United States and elsewhere abroad, with the new situation which Japan was endeavoring to bring about. He therefore declined to repeat those assurances in the note which was yesterday sent to the American Government.

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E (UGENL) H. D(OOMAN)

Foreign Relations I, p. 801 at  
pp. 803-804.



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駐日大使館参事官(ドーマン) / DOOMAN / 覚書

(東京)一九三六年 / 昭和十一年 / 十一月十九日

技 卒

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有田氏、談エテ述ベルニ、日本政府ハ今ヤ新政策ニ支那ニ於  
ケル内戸開放ヲ肉鎖セントスル一ヲ採ルニ至リト云フ感情廣ク  
流布シ居リ、併シ乍ラ事實上ニ政策、変化ハ無カリシモノナリ。  
數人、彼ノ前任者ハ若干ノ機会ニ於テ東京ニ於テ來、英其、  
他ノ代表者達ニ對シ日本ハ内戸開放ノ原則ヲ尊重スル旨  
保証ヲ與ヘタリ、實際問題トシテ之等ハ無條件ナク内戸開放ノ保  
証ヲ要求スルモノハラス、其ハ日本ハ何等ノ條件ヲ附ス事ナク  
支那ノ内戸開放ヲ尊重スル云フ保証ヲ與ヘ得、時代ハ既ニ  
過去トモナリタルガ故ナリ。彼ハソノ前任者ハ與ヘテ保証ニ誠意  
ヲ示シト云ヒタル譯ニテ、ソノミナス、彼等ハ完全ニ誠意ヲ  
以テ行動シ居リタルハ、確カトナヘリ。唯、彼等ハ力大ニト、  
内戸開放ノ原則ヲ日本ノ現實、必要ト目的トニ調和セタルコトニ  
アリ。但シ、ソノ實行ハ得ザリト思フコトナリ、量數ニ於テ  
説明セシメタル之等目的ハ、或ハ起リ得キ經濟制裁、弱國ニ對シ  
安全ニ市場ヲ日本ニ確保シ且ツ必要ナル原料品、安全ニ供  
給源ヲ獲得スルナリ。併シ此ノ限度内ニ於テ日本ハ機會、均等  
ヲ保証スル用意ヲ有ス。之等根本目標、達成ニ衝突  
シ或ハ障礙トナレシキ。日本人以外ニ依リ行ハル企業ニ  
對シハ十分ニ考慮カ拂ハレシ。又工業タルト商業タル經濟  
方面タルト云フ。日本ノ經濟防衛計画ハ企業ニ關シテハ日  
本ハモハヤカル保証ヲ與フコトハ不可能トナリ。  
彼ハ就任ニテ、合衆國及一般外國ニ於テ解釈サレ居ル

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+ 意時合ニ於テ内ヲ解放ノ原則ヲ日本ガ建設セトスル  
ニ新能勢ニ調和セシメト試ミ事、有定無定ナリト斷定  
ナリ。カニ於テ政ニ彼、昨日未政府ニ發送セシメ覺書中  
ニ之等保證ヲ再ニ否定セリ

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/EUGENE H. DOOMAN/

外交関係 I. (一頁及(一三)一頁

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Page 1

Br. Ex. 73

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN JAPAN TO THE JAPANESE  
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## AIDE-MEMOIRE

The American Ambassador on August 23 brought orally to the attention of the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs the desire of the diplomatic representatives at Nanking of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy that Japanese bombing operations be excluded from an area in that city wherein they and some of their nations reside and where foreign shipping is anchored. The American Government feels, however, that other aspects of the matter demand equal consideration. The extensive bombing of that city on the night of August 26 placed in danger the lives and property of noncombatants, both foreign and Chinese, and it has seemed to the American Government that the appropriate Japanese authorities, when this fact is brought to their attention, may desire to limit future action in accordance with the restraints which considerations of humanity and of international comity usually impose on the bombing of the political capital of a country, especially when no state of war exists. Both before and after the earlier request for the protection of a defined area, there occurred bombing operations over the city which extensively damaged the buildings and killed and injured several of the employees of the National Central University and also resulted in the burning alive of numerous peaceful Chinese in one of the poorer quarters. These scenes of destruction have been visited by foreign diplomatic officers. The Government and people of the United States are in friendly relations with China as with Japan. Basing its appeal, therefore, on these friendly relations and on the principle of ordinary humanity, the American Government requests the discontinuance of activities which, despite their military objectives, result actually in the indiscriminate destruction of property used for educational and other non-military purposes and in the wounding and painful death of civilians.

The American Government is also greatly concerned over the fact that there are American citizens still scattered throughout China who will have to use the railways and motor roads as their only means of leaving for places of comparative safety. In view, therefore,



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of the widespread bombing operations now being carried out by the Japanese military throughout Chinese territory the American Government feels that it may properly make representations to the Japanese Government with a view to persuading it to refrain from attacks upon defenseless cities, hospitals, trains and motor cars, et cetera. There is grave risk that sooner or later some incident will take place resulting in the death or injury to American citizens who are going about their legitimate occupations within the interior of China where such dangers should not exist. Japan declares that it is not at war with China and yet its planes are conducting raids far in the interior, dropping deadly missiles with consequent serious damage to the rights of other nations.

The attention of the Japanese Government is invited to the situation described in the foregoing paragraphs in the hope that appropriate instructions may be issued to its military forces in the field.

TOKYO, September 1, 1937

Foreign Relations I, pp. 494-495

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日本駐米國大使館ヨリ日本外務省ニ対シ補助書  
自三十一日米國大使、外務次官ニ対シ南京ニ於テ合衆  
國、英國、佛蘭西、加通及伊太利、外交代表機關要請  
即チ南京ニ於テ是等外交代表機關ノ所在ニ是等各國人  
居住ニ及外國船、碇泊ス同市、部ヲ日本軍ノ爆撃ヲ圖  
外ニ置クニト、要請ニ因リ頭ヲ以テ注意ヲ喚起スル次第ナリ  
然レ米國政府、爆撃ニ關聯スル以外ノ若干ノ局面ニ就  
キモ同様ノ考慮ヲ要請スルモ、見解ヲ有スルナリ  
八月二十六日夜、廣範圍ニ亘ル南京爆撃ヲ外國人及中  
國人、双方、非戦闘員ノ生命、財産ノ危險ニ曝サレリ  
米國政府ハ日本、關係當局カ此事實ヲ指摘セ、留意カ  
ル場合ニ將チ爆撃ヲ強ニ戰爭状態ニ入リ非アル場合  
ニテ一國ノ政治的首都ヲ爆撃スル場合ハ人道ト國際  
間ノ友誼ニ對シ配慮ニ基キ爆撃區域ヲ局限スルヲ欲ス  
ト看タレ次第ナリ、一定地區ノ保護ニ對シ要請、前後  
ニ於テ南京ニ爆撃セリ、其々國際中央大學 / The national  
Central University / 建物、破壊セリ、其使用  
人中數名ノ死傷者ヲ出カ、且チ一部貧民地區ニ於テ多數  
中國良民ノ生きカウ、焼死ヲ現出セリ、此等破壊現狀ハ外  
國外交機關關係官憲心ノヲ現露セリ、合衆國政府並ニ國  
民ハ日本ニ對シト同様中國ニ對シモ外交關係ヲ、此々米國  
政府、其要請、根據ヲ是等外交關係ト人類愛、一般原則ニ  
基キ假令之カ軍事目標ニ向テ之トシモ教育並ニ他、非軍事  
目的ニ使用セリ施設事實上無差別破壊ト一般市民、痛死傷  
ヲ來タス行為ノ停止ヲ要求スルナリ、米國政府、又中國ニ  
多數、米國人ガ散在シ、將來比較的安全ニ地域ヲ移動

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